

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information. TERMS: \$2.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1850. NO. 52.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months, \$2.50
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Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

Any subscriber, who, by his advance subscription, accompanied by the advance payment, (\$12.50), will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Arrival and Departure of the Mail at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1 P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulky, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulky, is due on Monday, at 1 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulky, is due on Thursdays, at 1 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulky, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulky, closes on Thursdays, at 10 A. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulky, closes on Thursdays, at 10 A. M.

Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

DR. EDWARD W. WARD

HAVING permanent lodgings himself at Jacksonville, respectively offers his professional services to the citizens of Onslow county. He can at all times be found at his office, unless when professionally absent.

July 19, 1850. 45-8m

ELLI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the County of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.

Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. 5

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, A. MARTIN, WILMINGTON, N. C. M. CRONLY.

WILLIAM A. GAYLE, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, takes pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse, Convenient of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce sold. Cash advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, N. C., May 24, 1850. 42-12m

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Retail Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Billes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hose, Broadoths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c., at prices far below the usual rates. 7

J. H. WILLIAMS,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fancy and Stamps. Dry Goods, kept constantly on hand large assortments of Gentleman's Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hose, Broadoths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c., at prices far below the usual rates.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. 35

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C. 5

EDWARD SAYRE,

May 3, 1850. GASTON MEARES.

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c., Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Davis' Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Cabinet, Furniture, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

JOHN HALL,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C. 5

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. T. J. VANN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Jacksonville, Aug. 23, 1850. 50-1f

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commissary & Forwarding Merchant, G. C. WILMINGTON, N. C. 5

J. M. COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c., Wilmington, N. C. 5

REFERENCES:

P. K. DICKINSON, JOHN DAWSON, OWEN FENNELL, E. P. HALL, O. G. PARSELL, A. L. PRICE, GILBERT POTTER, DR. TH. WRIGHT, 14-6

S. R. FORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot-stones, Paint Signs; Importer, Exporter, and Manufacturer of other articles, English, Egyptian, and American Marble; and work warranted to be done for sale; or so sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense. Nov. 10-1f

HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.

E. TOOMER is Agent for the show Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.

There will be found at his a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Cogwheels, at all times for sale singly or in pairs. Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1850. 33-12m

CARD.

TO the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity.—I would most respectfully call your attention to my Spring and Summer Goods, now opening, comprising all the styles of Milliner's Goods, which will be disposed of at prices as low as at any other establishment in town.

With my grateful thanks for favors so often received, I most respectfully wish a continuance of the same. MRS. V. R. PEIRSON.

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale now at the office of T. MILLER, J. P. [Sect.]

B. & C. C. HALLETT.

Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers Repaired.

ALSO, all descriptions of Cabinet Furniture manufac-

tured or repaired, at the Rock Spring Furni-

ture Warehouse. J. D. LOVE. 36-1f

Notice.—Consigned and owners of Goods, com-

panying by any of the Packets bound to my address, are to be advised to return the same to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will be responsible for any goods after being landed. October 16, 1849.

WANTED.

The subscriber will pay cash for all kinds of Paper Man-

ufacturer's stock, viz:

Old Canvass; White and colored Rags;

Baggings; Grass and Tanned Roots; L. N. BARLOW.

Wilmington, N. C., March 29, 1850. 29-6m

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to J. KYLE, in the shape of debts, accounts, &c., will please call at his Store and settle the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the firm, the overplus to be retained by the subscriber for settlement.

N. B.—The Store occupied by him is for rent for the balance of the year. For terms, &c., apply at the Store of CARROLL & FENNELL, Jr. 1850.

FLOUR—100 lbs. assorted Brands. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

General Notices.

OVERSEER WANTED.

A man, of sober, industrious, and experienced farmer, with the knowledge of the Turpentine business, to have a permanent situation upon application to me at my plantation on the Sound, thirteen miles East of Wilmington. One with a family would be preferred. Letters enquiring information may be addressed to Wilmington, N. C. 51-1f

NOTICE.

The Superintendent of Common Schools in New Hanover County, are requested to meet at the Court-House on Tuesday Evening of September Court, at 7 o'clock. S. D. WALLACE, Chairman. August 23, 1850. 50-1e

Hotel Grocery.

John S. McRae, Hotel Grocery, 1850.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, A. D. 1850. John C. Wood, Esq. vs. Attachment—Levied on Land.

William O. Jeffreys.

vs. Attachment—Levied on Land.

John C. Wood, Esq.

vs. Attachment—Levied on Land.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1850.

ED-The Editor has not yet returned home.

The End of the Volume.

The present number closes the sixth volume of the Journal, and again imposes upon us the pleasing duty of returning our most sincere acknowledgments for the very liberal and unwavering support which it continues to receive from the Democracy of Eastern North Carolina. But combined with this, there is another duty equally pleasant—that of congratulating our friends upon the glorious triumph which our cherished principles have achieved in this State. For years we have toiled and struggled, but apparently in vain, until at last success has crowned our efforts, coming like a bright ray of sunshine to lighten up the darkness and gloom which hang over the political horizon. We are not without hopes that the position assumed by North Carolina in the recent election may exert a favorable influence on the settlement of the distracting questions which now agitate the country. The current of opinion, both at the North and the South, seems to be setting towards the Democratic party as the only haven of rest and safety amid the storm of sectional agitation which now sweeps over the country, and threatens, in its devastating course, to rend asunder the Union and make shipwreck of the hopes of millions who look to our country as the last hope of down-trodden humanity. The late election in North Carolina was essentially a triumph of the people, and had the people voted less according to names and more according to their principles, the result would have been still more decisive. As it is, we will have the pleasure of commencing the seventh volume in a *Democratic State*. If our humble exertions, in connection with our brethren of the Democratic press, have contributed anything towards this desirable result, then will our labor not have been in vain, and we will go on our way rejoicing, with the firm determination to make the coming volume still more worthy of the confidence of the public in general, and of the Democratic party in particular. That we can do so, our increased facilities and additional experience warrant us in believing; at any rate we can, at least, pledge ourselves to spare no exertions.

During the coming winter, the Legislature of North Carolina will be in session, and its proceedings will be a matter of interest to every citizen of the State; at the same time that the critical position of our national politics must continue to engage the attention of all, and render a knowledge of passing events a necessary means of existence to every intelligent man. The best way to obtain such a knowledge is through the columns of a good newspaper—and, talking of good newspapers, permit us with our characteristic modesty, to suggest the "Journal." We are happy to believe that our paper gives satisfaction to its large circle of readers and subscribers, and so well are we pleased with the latter that we are ready to take as many more of the same sort. We hope that "the rest of mankind" will take the hint, and immediately enroll themselves among the subscribers of the "Journal." Walk up, gentlemen, don't be bashful, if we are.

To conclude, we, the Editor, write this among the incorrigible Whigs of Anson, whether we have went for the benefit of our readers, who will get a better paper from our worthy Associate than we if we had been at home, which we will be in a day or two, and ready to go again into harness. By the way, we have picked up two Alligator eggs, and a Puppy with no fore-legs, which is said to be a curiosity. We wish to understand that it is a real dog puppy, not a man puppy, which is no curiosity at all.

ED—The mail train will hereafter leave this place, North, at half-past 8 o'clock in the morning, instead of 9 o'clock. This arrangement has been rendered expedient in order to enable the Company to get the mails over Quankey Creek in time to connect with the Petersburg train. It will be some month or two before the Bridge over Quankey Creek can be completed. Every accommodation possible will, in the meantime, be rendered to passengers on this Line, and there will be but little, if any, delay between Weldon and Charleston.

ED—It is with much pleasure we are enabled to state that a Library and Lyceum Association has been formed in this place, by a number of young gentlemen who desire to improve themselves intellectually. The institution is one deserving the encouragement of our citizens, and we hope every exertion will be used to insure its permanence. The institution is known by the name of "The Young Men's Lyceum and Morecambe Li brary Association," and already numbers some forty or fifty members.

ED—V. B. PALMER, our agent in New York and Philadelphia, has placed upon our table his Business Almanac for 1851. This work contains a number of valuable tables, and a vast amount of other useful and interesting matter. It will be found replete with information respecting Banks, Canals, Rail Roads, Routes of Travel, Imports, Exports, Revenue, Trade, Industry, Manufactures, Agriculture, &c. & All business men should have a copy of the work.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.—Godey's Lady's Book for October has been placed upon our table. This number is equal to any of the former, and does great credit to the enterprising publisher.

Blackwood, for August, reached us a few days since. Also the Edinburgh Review for July. We have not had time to peruse either of these standard works.

His Head is Off—How the Guillotine Works. For some months past the country has been apparently at ease, so far, at least, as removals from office is concerned. Lately, however, the guillotine has been sharpened, and put in effectual motion. A few days since, a large number of appointments by the President were sent into the Senate for confirmation by that body. We will take them in rotation: First, we notice 19 U. S. District Attorneys; second, 1 Assistant Treasurer; third, of Custom House Officers, 29 Collectors, 8 Surveyors, 1 Appraiser, and 5 Naval Officers; fifth, 76 Postmasters; making a total of 139. Of all these, we are unable to say how many are re-appointments, no such information having been given in the list. We take it for granted, however, that government officers at other places have shared the same fate of the worthy Postmaster of this town. DANIEL DICKSON, Esq., who has been unmercifully hurled from his duties, to make way for Mr. JAMES G. BURR of Federal politics. The administration has at last made a clean sweep of all government offices in this place, and, we presume, at every other place also where it has been possible for a removal to be made. How the Federal administration "prosperous proscription!"

We believe all the government offices at Wilmington are now filled from one family, or connexions of the same family. It is, of course, altogether a family affair. Now don't they hate Executive pop "some?" These things will be remembered hereafter.

RESIGNATION.—THOS. M. T. MCKENNA, acting President FILLMORE's Secretary of the Interior, has become disgusted with the administration and tendered his resignation. Some more pliant tool must take his place. Mr. MCKENNA's administration of the office was of but short duration. He acted wisely in getting rid of it as soon as he did.

What Abolitionists think of the Election of Mr. Reid. A correspondent of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, writing from Ohio, discourses in the manner concerning the election of Mr. Reid in this State. How our Democratic friends fancy the classifying—David S. Reid! J. R. Giddings!! David Wilmot!!! A regular climax that!

"It will be seen by the returns of the Gubernatorial election in North Carolina, that David S. Reid, the man who stood by James M. Root, J. R. Giddings, Harriet Martineau, and others; a votary for the cause of the Slave in the Territories, Overland, has been elected Governor of North Carolina. He is the only Anti-Whig candidate that has ever been elected, to the State, since the election was given to the people."

"He has been elected on the Slavery question; the Whigs denying the expediency of the Wilmot Proviso, and the Democrats sustaining D. S. Reid, who has ever been a friend to the proviso!" One would think that the events of the late campaign were too recent, the grounds upon which that contest were fought were rather too fresh in the recollection of all, for the Chronicle—even admitting that he could so far forget the obligations of truth and fairness—to venture to endorse such a statement. That he does mean to endorse it, is the legitimate deduction from the course pursued by the Chronicle. To what end is this article published? For what purpose are these extracts made from Northern Abolition papers, sustaining statements that are unfounded and false? What effect must it have abroad? To the extent to which it is believed, it must create the impression, that here in North Carolina, the Democratic party is allied with the free soilers; and that, in the mighty struggle which is now going on for the maintenance of Southern rights, the abolitionist and free soilers may count upon the aid and co-operation of a majority of the people of N. Carolina. Does the Editor of the Chronicle dare thus to libel the people among whom he has found a home, himself a Northern man by birth, feeling and education? If not, why does he publish such articles from Abolition papers, and without a word of comment? During the last campaign, the charge was preferred by the Chronicle and other whig papers, that Col. Reid was friendly to the Wilmot proviso. We supposed then that this charge was made for political effect—a mere trick to secure votes—but did not suppose that any one—even the Editor of the Chronicle, with all his zeal for the institutions of the South—really believed that the charge was true. It would be out of place and unnecessary to go into a defence of Col. Reid's votes upon the Oregon bill. It is sufficient to say that the bill passed by a vote of 136 to 34. The reasons which determined the votes of a large majority of the Representatives from the South—Col. Reid among them—are ably set forth in President POLK's message sanctioning the bill. So far from Col. Reid being a Wilmot proviso man, it was charged upon him during the campaign, that he was in favor of the Nashville Convention. The Whig party, after having weakened and destroyed the whole moral force of this Southern movement, and having rendered it, as they believed, unpopular in North Carolina, attempted to injure the election of Mr. Reid by connecting him with this movement. It is now generally believed, that if the whole South had acted in concert—had presented an undivided front—and every Southern State had been represented in that Convention, that much good would have resulted from it, and the slavery question would, by this time, in all probability, have been settled. At least the South would have occupied a much more advantageous position than the one she now occupies—a position from which she could dictate her own terms. But the Whig party opposed it, and by giving to this movement a party complexion, misrepresenting its objects, which was to save, not dissolve the Union, succeeded in rendering it worse than useless. We are disposed to allow much to the wounded feelings of a party who for years have been largely in the ascendancy in North Carolina, now routed and hopelessly beaten. We are not surprised to find the mortification of defeat venting itself with some degree of bitterness and ill-feeling. It is hard, under such circumstances, to preserve a calm equanimity, and to bow with deference to the will of the people. We are prepared to see some exhibition of ill temper, and we can forgive it; but the mortification of defeat promises no excuse for attempting to give currency to miserable, contemptible falsehoods, extracted from Northern abolition papers.

THE LATE STORM.—The storm of last Saturday week, seems to have extended through nearly all the Atlantic States, doing more or less injury as far as we have heard from. In this State, serious damage has been done to the crops. The young corn is nearly all cut off, and the fodder nearly all ruined. On the Roanoke, the destruction has been complete.—Everything having been swept off by the heavy freshets.

Reduced further.—That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the city marshal, who is requested to serve them on the persons named in the first resolution.

The Speaker said the question would be on the rejection of the bill.

Mr. Hilliard (the Speaker having decided that the bill was debatable at this stage,) spoke in favor of the claim of Texas to all the territory she claimed.

Reduced further.—That they may be also notified that in the event they found here after the time allowed them to leave, this community will feel justified in taking such action as will be due to their account of the enormity of the offense.

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From the Washington Union, 1st inst.
Corruptions of the Galpins—Liberty of the Press—Richardson—Stanly—Ritchie—Sengstack.

Whoever has read the resolution offered on Wednesday last by Mr. Stanly in the House of Representatives, as chairman of the "Bundledom" committee, calling for the arrest and trial before the House of "Thomas Ritchie and C. P. Sengstack," because they refused to answer certain questions propounded to them, will have seen another foot-print of federalism quite as intelligible as the alien and sedition laws. It exhibits an attempt to establish, through a party congressional committee, a most odious *inquisition into the private affairs* of political opponents, and by means, if possible, more odious still, for the gratification of political and personal malice.

A short history of the origin of this whole matter may be acceptable, and will elucidate the proceedings lately going on in the House of Representatives.

The Galpin administration, the most reckless ever known in any civilized nation, had committed such gross and open violations of law and justice, had so trampled on all precedents, and so plundered the treasury, in the opinion of a large portion of the community, that the press groaned with the indignant expressions of public condemnation. Especially was Mr. Ewing, Secretary of the Interior, marked out by guilt of high offences. It was alleged that he had re-opened State claims against the government in the Pension and Indian Offices, which had been rejected by former administrations, to large amounts, and by his own single authority had allowed and paid them, although having no real foundation in law or justice.

He was also charged with making numerous appointments to office in violation of law, and in one instance conferring on one of his appointments—viz: the chief clerk of the Pension Office, whom he brought from Ohio, as it was said, for special purposes—a *reservoir power over the opinions and decisions of his successor, the Commissioner of Pensions*. But what aggravated the charge was, that the aforesaid clerk, having assumed to himself the examination of the claims then pending in the office for commutation of pay to revolutionary officers and interest thereon, having remained in office for three months or thereabouts, so busily engrossed in that examination as to be unable to attend to any other duty—suddenly resigned his office, and advertised as an agent to prosecute those very claims against the government, several of which, it is said, have been passed by Mr. Ewing, contrary to law and precedent, and a knowledge of which was very cleverly obtained by this very able arrangement.

But, in addition to these charges, it was alleged that many appointments made by Mr. Ewing were either editors or correspondents of newspapers, and were, in fact, mere pensioners on the government for party purposes. The disclosure which was made of such a case in the State Department showed the existence of such irregularities in one of the departments; and Mr. Ewing was charged with having participated largely in the abuse.

These charges should have induced Mr. Ewing to ask for an investigation, so that, if innocent, he might be acquitted before the world. But as the condition of the treasury appeared to be a growing evil, and no such request came from Mr. Ewing, Mr. Richardson, of Illinois—as honorable a member as holds a seat in the House of Representatives—moved that a committee of nine be appointed to inquire into the truth of those charges, and his motion was adopted. The friends of a *slandered* cabinet officer could not ask for anything more honorable or favorable to him than a fair trial. But if, unfortunately, he is not slandered, then their course would be accordingly.

Instead of uniting in the investigation of the charges made against Mr. Ewing, Mr. Stanly determined to divert public attention, if possible, from the exposure he anticipated as its result, by a counter-committee to inquire whether certain "Bundledom" documents had not been written by a democratic office-holder, and whether certain democratic office-holders under the Polk administration did not electorally support Genl. Cass, contribute money, write letters, attend public meetings, &c., during the canvass of 1848.

This ingenious device of the N. Carolina statesman was executed in the spirit in which it was devised. It was intended to act as a Franklin-rod in a thunder-storm. In the examination before his committee, general questions were put to witness of a curious character, of which one addressed to Mr. Ritchie, of the "Union," is a rich specimen. *He was required to say who were the anonymous correspondents of his paper.*

Those who now the laws regulating the press in this country—the constitutional guarantees of its freedom—the necessity of that freedom in order to maintain the best rights of the citizen—will be startled at such an *insidious* but bold attempt to shackle that great engine of public liberty.

There was no question of an abuse of the press. No one complained of a *libelous attack on private character*. In either case the proper forum would be the judicial tribunal. Here was no *attempt* at suppression of the press. This contempt is based upon a refusal of an editor to surrender a privilege necessary to guard a free press. Mr. Stanly brings this question before the House of Representatives, and demands a trial and punishment of Mr. Ritchie, doubtless by fine and imprisonment.

He decries the right of Congress to exercise any such power. Their powers, fortunately for the public interests, are limited to express grants. The power to make rules for governing their own proceedings cannot authorize them to trample on rights guaranteed by the constitution. All parts of the instrument must stand together. You cannot *construe* a power to exist which violates any other power or right. If, therefore, the House of Representatives by a rule has given a power to a committee to send for persons and papers, and to examine them in investigations of any kind, those examinations must conform to principles clearly acknowledged in the fundamental law, or to resist them is no *comtempt*.

The freedom of the press, therefore, at which Mr. Stanly is aiming a deadly blow, is in danger, if his doctrine shall prevail, and his vengeance be gratified by an oppression of the editor of the Union. Mr. Ritchie is one of the last men who should be victimized, if a courteous and fair deportment in his important station is a merit. During a long professional career, whilst always battling for the freedom of the press, he has always avoided its licentiousness. Even now no suspicion of the kind is connected with the attack of Mr. Stanly, and he will find that the fate of old federal advocates of the sedition law will to him be overwhelmed with a storm of public indignation, in which the whig press itself will join.

The case of Mr. Sengstack is an aggravation of the offence of Mr. Stanly in this whole matter, if the public are correctly informed on the cause of complaint against him. It is said that the contempt of which he is guilty consists in his refusal to state what democratic office-holder contributed money and otherwise aided Genl. Cass's election, *unless the committee allowed him to state what whig office-holders did the same thing in favor of Genl. Taylor*. He might have added, "and have been retained in office, and in some cases promoted for the act."

GERMAN MARRIAGES.—Marriage in Germany is preceded by the following forms and ceremonies, and it is by no means an easy affair after all: First: proposal; second, betrothal; third, a public family dinner or supper of announcement; fourth, the testimonials required by government—being first, a certificate of vaccination; second, a week-day school ticket, in proof of regular attendance; third, a certificate of attendance in religious teacher; fourth, a certificate of baptism; fifth, a marriage certificate; sixth, a service book; seventh, a *reparandum* (this refers to the compulsory travel of the husband); eighth, an apprenticeship ticket; ninth, a statement as to propriety, which, if not considered to be satisfactory, destroys the whole; tenth, a permission from the parents; eleventh, a residence permission ticket; twelfth, a certificate to the due performance of military duties; thirteenth, an examination ticket; fourteenth, a ticket of business, or occupation, at the time. The higher classes have even more difficulties than these. Thus a Bavarian officer cannot marry, until he has deposited enough to provide forty pounds per annum for the maintenance of his future family.

We were favored with a visit yesterday from our friend, Capt. Forbes Britton, of the U. S. Army, who fully confirms the reports of the late Indian depredations. Col. Hardee, of the U. S. Dragoons, with a portion of his command, was hourly expected at Corpus Christi, from Laredo, to give protection to the people. All of Col. Kinney's ranches had been broken up by the Indians, with the exception of Oso Rancho, eight miles south of Corpus Christi, which has a brick house on it, and can be maintained against the savages. It is stated that Col. Kinney has become a prominent candidate for the U. S. Senate.

The Copper Block for the Washington National Monument (says the Lake Superior Journal) came down from the Cliff Mine by the propeller Independence on her last trip. It is described as a splendid mass of native copper, presenting a surface of 34 by 23 feet, about 10 inches in thickness, and weighing 2,180 lbs.

A California Funeral.
"Let the Dead bury their Dead."

The following account of a funeral in California would be amusing if it were not so shocking. We find it in the Pacific News:

"We were told, the other day, of a burial which took place last Fall, at a digging on the North Fork, which, as we know one of the parties who officiated on the occasion, (the person,) we cannot help recording. A miner took sick and died at a bar that was turning out very rich washing, and it was not easy to call men off to attend to any duties that did not pay." At the one who died happened to be a favorite among his companions, it was concluded to have a general turn-out at his burial. An old Missouri preacher was engaged to officiate—a grave was dug, and everything promised to conclude in a solemn manner; but as the person had never taken the pledge, (or had laid it aside in California, if he had,) the thought it but proper to moisten the clay a little before his solemn duties. The person being a favorite, and the ground less by his work, one and another, here and there, the services commenced, until underpinning became quite unstable. Presently it was announced that the last sad rites were about to be concluded, and our friend advanced to them. Rice and wood were also furnished them. Rice were kept under strict guard, although promised that they should have a boat to leave the country in twenty days. These promises were broken, about the middle of July, McCoy and Bell escaped through the roof of their prison; but being unable to find a whale-ship on the coast, they were re-taken. On the 25th of July, McCoy again escaped, followed by the crowd. The good man opened his eyes in wonder, and seeing the game, cried out for 'shares.' His claim was recognized, and reserved for him until he got sober. In the meantime, another hole was dug for the dead man that did not furnish the like temptation to disturb his 'claim,' and he was hurriedly deposited without further ceremony.

Anecdote of Gen. Jackson.

In the year 1811, General Jackson had occasion to visit Natchez, in the territory of Mississippi, for the purpose of bringing up a number of blacks, a part of whom had become his property in consequence of having been security for a friend, and the remainder were hands which had been employed by a nephew, in the neighborhood of that place. The road led through the country inhabited by the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, and the station of their agent for the Choctaws was upon it. On reaching the agency, he found seven or eight families of emigrants and two members of the Mississippi legislative council, detained there, under the pretense that it was necessary for them to have passports from the Governor of Mississippi. One of their number had been sent forward to procure them. In the meantime, the emigrants were buying corn from the agent at an extravagant price, and splitting rails for him to make a fence. Jackson, however, having learned of the conduct of the council, rebuked the agent, and asked him to let the emigrants pass. As it was necessary for them to have passports from the Governor of Mississippi. One of their number had been sent forward to procure them. In the meantime, the emigrants were buying corn from the agent at an extravagant price, and splitting rails for him to make a fence. Jackson, however, having learned of the conduct of the council, rebuked the agent, and asked him to let the emigrants pass. As it was necessary for them to have passports from the Governor of Mississippi. One of their number had been sent forward to procure them. In the meantime, the emigrants were buying corn from the agent at an extravagant price, and splitting rails for him to make a fence. Jackson, however, having learned of the conduct of the council, rebuked the agent, and asked him to let the emigrants pass. As it was necessary for them to have passports from the Governor of Mississippi. 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